

COUNTRY China

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. At the beginning of the autumn term 1951 control of university education in China will be divided into four areas. The first area will be Peiping, with Tsinghua and Yenching Universities; the second area Northeast China, with Dairen University and the Northeast China Agricultural College (Tung Pei Nung Hsueh Yuan 東北農學院); the third area Shanghai, with Chiaotung (交通) and Fudan Universities; and the fourth area Fukien, with Amoy University. There will be differences in the curriculum and role of the respective areas, which are given below.
2. From this autumn, the emphasis at Tsinghua will be placed on cultural exchanges between China and Europe. An experimental enrolment of 500 students from Eastern Europe is planned for the autumn 1951, for the study of Chinese language, philology, culture and ancient history. An independent College of Chinese Studies is to be established to specialise in the teaching of these Chinese subjects. The College will, however, be inside Tsinghua University. The Western languages section of Tsinghua University will shortly amalgamate with the Peking Foreign Languages School (Wai Kuo Yu Wen Hsueh Hsiao 外國語文學校).
3. From this autumn, Yenching University will try to recruit 200 overseas Chinese students from Southeast Asia for specialist training in politics, economics, sociology, journalism, etc. The primary purpose is to prepare a reserve of cadres against the day when the Communists march into Southeast Asia.
4. Dairen University will specialise in technical subjects, railway enterprises and the improvement of communications; it will co-operate closely with the School of Railways at Peiping. Dairen University will run three normal four-year degree courses and six special courses lasting two years; 360 new students will be enrolled this autumn. The three ordinary courses will be Transport Engineering, Railway Economics, and Telecommunication Engineering. The special courses will be Transport, Russian Language, Communications (Hsin Hao Hsi 信號系統) and three other subjects. Further

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special courses in telegraphy and communication materials have been already decided upon and these will be inaugurated in 1952. The students of railway techniques will spend the last of their four years in practical training at railway stations; the Dairen students on the Chinese Eastern Railway and those from Peking School of Railways on the Peking-Shanghai, Peking-Hankow and Shanghai-Canton Lines.

5. The Northeast China Agricultural College has succeeded to the position enjoyed before the Japanese War by the Agricultural College of Ginling University. It is a newly established Agricultural College which moved from Shenyang (沈阳) College at Mukden to the vicinity of Heinsiangfang (新香坊) Railway Station, 12 kilometres from Harbin. There courses are given in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, veterinary surgery, agricultural engineering, soil fertilization, etc. Affiliated to the Agricultural College is the Northeast China Research Institute for Agriculture and Forestry (东北农林植物调查研究所). The Research Institute and the Russian Language Class at the College are full.
6. The Northeast Government grants subsidies to qualified students, ranging from 50 marks to 15 marks, and divided into 7 grades. The highest allowance is about JRP \$100,000,000. The College farm is the largest in Northeast China, occupying 1,000 hectares, of which 600 hectares is devoted to rice cultivation.
7. Curiously enough the College does not give instruction in the use of tractors, nor does it study collective farming. There are several experimental collective farms in Northeast China, but there is as yet no evidence of an extension of collective farming.
8. The Chiao Tung and Fudan Universities differ in regard to the type of training they offer. Chiao Tung specializes in theoretical physics, and has since the spring of 1951 a Physical Research Institute. Hitherto the physics course at Tsinghua was considered the best available in China, so it is planned to merge this faculty with the Physics College of Chiao Tung University.
9. Fudan, on the other hand, lays the emphasis on economic studies. The Communists appointed HSU TI-hsin (许维新) to the headship of the Economic College and he has enlarged the Economic Research Institute. The Faculty of Economics at Fudan enrolled 100 new undergraduates this summer, and the Physics faculty 50.
10. Amoy University is in the process of moving to Changting (116-30, 25-40) but is still functioning in Amoy, except for a small portion which has already moved. The fishery course at Amoy was originally a branch of the biology course, and shared the leadership in this field with Soochow and Yenching Universities. It has recently become an independent faculty and extended to include a fishery course. The East China Politburo has allotted to this course some equipment from the Fishery Administration. The head of the Course is WANG I-kang (王以康). The term of study is 4 years, the last being practical work at Shenchai, Tsingtao, Ch'inghuangtao (119-30, 40-00) and Yulin (109-20, 18-10); 200 new students were enrolled this year at Amoy University.

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